

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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NEW SERIES No. 5738

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

三拜禮

號八月四英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,100,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWHOWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIENTSIN.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months 2% p.a.
" 6 " 1% " "
" 3 " 1% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pascoerocan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and correspond-
ents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum,
Do. 6 do. 4% do.,
Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,000,000

Head Office:—HONGKONG.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman.

E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.,

G. Friesland, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,

A. Fuchs, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,

C. R. Lemmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong:—J. R. M. SMITH.

Shanghai:—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 2% p.a.

per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,475,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS

..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" 6 " 3% " "

" 3 " 2% " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP... Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow

Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tientsin Tientsin Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne Frankfurt

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

MARSEILLES, LONDON and

ANTWERP VIA SINGA- BORNEO About 8th Freight and

PORE, PENANG, COLOM- Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. April. Passage.

BO and PORT SAID.....

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & JAPAN About 11th Freight and

YOKOHAMA Capt. C. T. Denny, R.N.R. April. Passage.

SHANGHAI..... OCEANA About 16th Freight and

MARSEILLES and LONDON Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R. April. Passage.

Malta Capt. C. H. S. Tocque ... 18th April. See Special

Advertisements.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FINEST GROUND

COFFEE

IN 1lb. TINS.

ROASTED & GROUND ON OUR

PREMISES.

We Guarantee the Absolute Purity of our
Coffee which contains Genuine MOCHA
and JAVA Beans only.

FRESH GROUND DAILY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [28]

DOW'S PORTS.

Armada \$32.00 Per Dozen.

Royal D 27.00 " "

Invalid 25.00 " "

Telephone

No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

1 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1908. [140]



THE CITY OF PARIS,

PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS,

2, PEDDER STREET MADAME FLINT, MANAGERESS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"

A LARGE LOT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS. [41]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:

EXTRA DRY (out American).

BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.

Served in all Old and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Swan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents. [6]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.
(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
8 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf, returning from Canton every Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing
Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at foot.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons. (S.S. "Nanning" at Dock).

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAYS, the Company's Steamship "SUI-AN" will depart from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. (and
from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects
with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
Most Charming and Popular Resort in the
Colony.
Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern
Luxury.
Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
Moderate Terms and No Extra.
Modern Management.

Telephone Address:

"CHEE" HONGKONG,

Telephone No. 84.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMEN).

SHAMEN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

H. HAYNES,
Manager.

MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO).

MACAO, CHINA.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE TERRA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

WM. FARMER, Proprietor.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUMER'S GAP, THE FRANK, near the TRAIN TERMINUS, Tel. 66.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL</

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Special Display of Blouses.

MUSLIN BLOUSES IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Smart Models, Correct in Style, Perfect Fit.

WASHING BLOUSES, MUSLIN BLOUSES, LACE BLOUSES.

The House for Novelties.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.,
Des Voeux Road, and 28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.

(Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.)

Public Companies

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1908, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [355]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 2nd April, 1908, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [356]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our firm in Hongkong and China ceased on 31st March, 1908.

Mr. JOHN WHYTE COOPER BONNAR was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on this date.

Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART MACKIE is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration in Hongkong and China from this date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [383]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

50 PER CENT LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BICYCLES and ACCESSORIES

at 50 % less than usual prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock and make room for our

new shops at Nos. 33 & 35, Des Voeux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH.

Remember we will Remove to our Shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

11, D'AGUIAR ST.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [48]

THE MURDER OF MR. STEVENS.

STRANGE PLEA OF ACCUSED.

San Francisco, March 27.
Chang (one of the assassins of Mr. Stevens), who has been prosecuted on a charge of pre-meditated murder, was summoned before the Magistrate at 10 o'clock this morning. An application made by the prisoner to postpone the trial for the purpose of collecting evidence was agreed to, and the trial was adjourned until Friday next. On behalf of the prisoner it has been decided to plead insanity.

An accomplice, Den, who was shot by another Korean, and at first said to be killed, but who is undergoing treatment at a hospital, will be summoned as soon as he is well enough to appear. The police are strictly watching this man, lest an attempt should be made by the Koreans to get him away.

In reply to a journalist who inquired as to the reasons for the Koreans' hatred of Mr. Stevens, Den stated that a Korean newspaper, the *Daili*, was published in Seoul, which two years ago, discussing the Japanese-Korean Treaty, strongly criticised Mr. Stevens, it being declared that he had ruined Korea, and was working against that country in favour of Japan. Den showed the newspaper man a copy of the journal containing the article in question. All the schemes which had brought Korea under the control of Japan were framed by Mr. Stevens, who in the opinion of the interviewed was a bad man.

Yesterday the Korean revolutionists started a weekly paper as their mouth-piece and mailed 2,000 copies of it to Korea. The leading article contained many dangerous statements. It describes Den and Chang as honest men and declares that the political enemy of Korea has fallen at their hands. The world will tremble with the sound of this one shot. The report of that revolver shouts the liberty of Korea. Stevens, the Japanese adviser, has fallen but there are still many other traitors. The twenty million Koreans must fight to the death for their liberty and independence and be prepared to risk their lives like Den and Chang. The whole article is in this strain. By order of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Ichikawa, Secretary in the Japanese Consulate-General at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco in connection with the case, it being thought that his knowledge of the Korean language may prove of service.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st April.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

	1907.	1908.
Tyiam... 35' 8" below	47' 5" below	overflow
Tyiambye... 24' 8" below	25' 5" below	overflow
Tyiam Intermediate... 2' 24" below	overflow	overflow
Pokfulum... 39' 1" below	27' 3" below	overflow
Wong-nai-chung... 35' 10" below	42' 1" below	overflow
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tyiam	148,950,000	97,600,000
Tyiam Dycwash...	781,000	577,000
Tyiam Intermediate		183,942,000
Pokfulum	460,000	11,740,000
Wong-nai-hung	1,768,000	403,000
Total	151,969,000	793,950,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of March.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption ... 109,237,000	134,783,000 gallons	
Estimated population	236,100	206,460
Consumption per head per day	14.9	21.0 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains during March, 1907.

Constant supply in all districts during March, 1908.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

1907. 1908.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 28' 4" below

STORAGE GALLONS.

1907. 1908.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 122,133,000 gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of March—

1907. 1908.

Consumption ... 17,457,000 22,261,000 gallons

Estimated population 82,450 | 82,100 || Consumption per head per day | 6.8 | 8.7 gallons |

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1907. [54]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late JOHN COYLE, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW, the 9th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 10, Morrison Hill, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [394]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from C. H. GRACE, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on FRIDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at The "La Hacienda" 74, The Peak, SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MOROCCO-COVERED ARM CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TEAKWOOD BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. [395]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. JONES, Esq., Harbour Office, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon, the WHOLE or PART of ONE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THEREIN CONTAINED, Comprising—

TAPESTRY and PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD TABLE and FLOWER STANDS, PICTURES, BOOKCASE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, MARBLE-TOP WASHTANDS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.;
ONE COTTAGE PIANO by the Robinson Piano Co.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [382]

Intimations.

JAPANESE MASSAGE, F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL.

No. 36c, PAAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG.

Telephone 564.

TERMS:

SINGLE ENGAGEMENT (one hour)...\$ 2

ONE WEEK 10

ONE MONTH 30

Attendance at Patients' Residence.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [379]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [55]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Alcock, Kottan, Joffe, Vichy, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a rapidly acting remedy, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 4 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 5 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 6 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 7 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 8 is a powerful purgative, which in a few days only, removes all discharges, efficiently superseding injections, the use of which does little to relieve the inflammation, and is a source of suffering to the patient. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

Intimations.

WANTED.

TWO Qualified MEDICAL OFFICERS with British Qualifications.

Apply to—
Dr. D. R. P. PAUL,
China Commercial Steamship Company,
Between 10 and 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Hotel Mahlons.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [381]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [332]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BOTTLES,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE

and CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [53]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*,
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [7]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 9th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [10]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORK,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 16th of April, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [11]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th of April, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [8]

"DEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Special Display of Blouses.

MUSLIN BLOUSES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.

Smart Models, Correct in Style, Perfect Fit.

WASHING BLOUSES, MUSLIN BLOUSES, LACE BLOUSES.

The House for Novelties.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Des Vœux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

(Hongkong, 7th April, 1908)

Public Companies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [355]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1908, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Account to the 31st December, 1907, and of declaring Dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1908. [356]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER GEORGE WOOD in our firm in Hongkong and China ceased on 31st March, 1908.

Mr. JOHN WHYTE COOPER BONNAR was admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on this date.

Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART-ACKIE is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration in Hongkong and China from this date.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1908. [383]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and
EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

50 PER CENT LESS.

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BICYCLES and ACCESSORIES at 50 % less than usual prices for one week only, to clear our old stock and make room for our new shops at Nos. 33 & 35, Des Vœux Road.

Begin on TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH.

Remember we will Remove to our

Shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

11, D'AGUILAR ST.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [48]

THE MURDER OF MR. STEVENS.

STRANGE PLEA OF ACCUSED.

San Francisco, March 27.
Chang (one of the assassins of Mr. Stevens), who has been prosecuted on a charge of pre-meditated murder, was summoned before the Magistrate at 10 o'clock this morning. An application made by the prisoner to postpone the trial for the purpose of collecting evidence was agreed to, and the trial was adjourned until Friday next. On behalf of the prisoner it has been decided to plead insanity.

An accomplice, Den, who was shot by another Korean, and at first said to be killed, but who is undergoing treatment at a hospital, will be summoned as soon as he is well enough to appear. The police are strictly watching this man, lest an attempt should be made by the Koreans to get him away.

In reply to a journalist who inquired as to the reasons for the Koreans' hatred of Mr. Stevens, Den stated that a Korean newspaper, the *Daehan*, was published in Seoul, which two years ago, discussing the Japanese-Korean Treaty, strongly criticized Mr. Stevens, it being declared that he had ruined Korea, and was working against that country in favour of Japan. Den showed the newspaper man a copy of the journal containing the article in question. All the schemes which had brought Korea under the control of Japan were framed by Mr. Stevens, who in the opinion of the interviewed was a bad man.

Yesterday the Korean revolutionists started a weekly paper as their mouth-piece and mailed 2,000 copies of it to Korea. The leading article contained many dangerous statements. It describes Den and Chang as honest men and declares that the political enemy of Korea has fallen at their hands. The world will tremble with the sound of this one shot. The report of that revolver shouts the liberty of Korea. Stevens, the Japanese adviser, has fallen but there are still many other traitors. The twenty million Koreans must fight to the death for their liberty and independence and be prepared to risk their lives like Den and Chang. The whole article is in this strain. By order of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Ichikawa, Secretary in the Japanese Consulate-General at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to San Francisco in connection with the case, it being thought that his knowledge of the Korean language may prove of service.

WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st April.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

	1907.	1908.
Tytam... 35' 8" below	47' 5" below	
Tytam Intermediate... 24' 8" below	25' 5" below	
Pokfulum... 39' 1" below	27' 3" below	
Wong-nai-chung... 35' 10" below	42' 1" below	

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Tytam	148,960,000	97,600,000
Tytam Intermediate	781,000	571,000
Pokfulum	460,000	1,740,000
Wong-nai-chung	1,768,000	403,000

Total 151,569,000 99,356,000

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of March.

	1907.	1908.
Consumption	109,231,000	134,783,000 gallons
Estimated population	236,100	206,460
Consumption per head per	14.9	21.0 gallons

Intermittent supply by Rider mains during March, 1907.

Constant supply in all districts during March, 1908.

The return of consumption is subject to error owing to the difficulty of accurate measurement whilst the extension works at Albany Filter Beds are in progress.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

LEVEL.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 28' 4" below		overflow

STORAGE GALLONS.

	1907.	1908.
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir... 121,133,000		gallons

Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of March.

Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir...)	121,133,000 gallon
Consumption of water in Kowloon during the month of March:—	
1907.	1908.

The Government Analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907. [49]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Executors of the Estate of the late JOHN COYLE, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW,
the 9th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 10, Morrison Hill,

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 3th April, 1908. [394]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from C. H. GRACE, Esq., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FRIDAY,
the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at The "La Maciada," 74, The Peak,
SUNDY VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MOROCCO-COVERED ARM CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, and CROCKERY, WARE, MARBLE-TOP, TEAKWOOD CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TEAKWOOD BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEDS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. [395]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. JONES, Esq., Harbour Office, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on SATURDAY,
the 11th April, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence, No. 4, Victoria View, Kowloon,
THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THEREIN CONTAINED,
Comprising:—

TAPESTRY and PLUSH-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD TABLE and FLOWER STANDS, PICTURES, BOOKCASE, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES and BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, IRON BEDSTEDS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, COOKING STOVE and UTENSILS, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [382]

Intimations.

JAPANESE MASSAGE,
F. KAWASAKI.

GRADUATE of KOBE MASSAGE SCHOOL,
No. 36C, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI, HONGKONG,
Telephone 564.

TERMS:

SINGLE ENGAGEMENT (one hour)... \$ 2
ONE WEEK... 10
ONE MONTH... 30

Attendance at Patients' Residence.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1908. [379]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,
Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [35]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Bland, Roux, Joffe, Volp, and others, combines all the desiderata in a simple, safe, and effective medicine. It is a powerful purgative, and all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as skin eruptions, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the digestive system, such as indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPION No. 1 is a powerful purgative, and all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as skin eruptions, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPION No. 2 is a powerful purgative, and all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as skin eruptions, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPION No. 3 is a powerful purgative, and all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as skin eruptions, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

THERAPION is a powerful purgative, and all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, indigestion, flatulence, and all other ailments of the digestive system, are cured by its use. It is also a powerful remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as skin eruptions, rheumatism, and all other ailments of the circulatory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuralgia, hysteria, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other ailments of the reproductive system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, pyelitis, and all other ailments of the urinary system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and all other ailments of the respiratory system. It is a powerful remedy for all diseases of the circulatory system, such as heart disease, stroke, and all other ailments of the circulatory system.

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Intimations.

WANTED.

TWO Qualified MEDICAL OFFICERS with British Qualifications.

Apply to—
Dr. D. R. P. PAUL,
China Commercial Steamship Company,
Between 10 and 12 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [381]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.
Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [323]

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BOTTLES,
LIQUEURS,
BURGUNDY,
BORDEAUX,
CHAMPAGNE
and
CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908. [53]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"DEVANHA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mongolia*.
From Rangoon, &c., ex S.S. *N. and B.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 9th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative at 10 appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1908. [7]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"LAISANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [10]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"YORCK,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 8th of April, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of April, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [11]

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ WALDEMAR,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th of April, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 13th of April, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

GENUINE AGE
AND

FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

Per Case - - - \$16.50

Watson's

D. SHERRY
SUPERIOR PALE DRY.

Per Dozen - - - \$19.50

A VERY FINE WINE, POPULAR
THROUGHOUT THE FAR EAST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1908.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND, POLICE
MAGISTRATE.

There are probably few more trying positions than a Civil Servant is called upon to occupy in Hongkong than that which has just been temporarily vacated by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who left for Europe to-day by the German Mail. Those resident in the Colony become so accustomed to the cosmopolitan character of the population that they are inclined to minimise the importance of the duties which he has to carry out in dealing with the widely different classes of offenders who are brought before him in the course of a week. It was only the other day that the Chief Justice, speaking from his short experience of life in the Orient, remarked that he had found that no story related by a witness could be regarded as too far-fetched or too absurd for credence. If the Chief Justice has come to that conclusion over the cases which are presented in the Supreme Court how much more does it apply to the cases submitted daily to the Police Magistrates? It is not merely a judicial mind that the Magistrate must possess, but he must also have an ingrained sympathy with the failings of human nature and an abundant sense of justice and equity. He must attempt to follow the involved working of the Chinese coolie's mind and to appreciate the fact that what we may be inclined to term "wilful and malicious" is in reality the outcome of an oblique mental background. During the eight years or so that Mr. Hazeland has occupied one of the seats on the magisterial bench in Hongkong, he has consistently shown his desire to penetrate below the surface of the apparent offence with which the prisoner has been charged and to obtain a glimpse of the offender's point of view. It would be ridiculous to suggest that his efforts have invariably proved successful, but it is extremely probable that he has reached as near the core of the matter as any of the Magistrates who have preceded him on the bench, and that should be sufficient praise for any Civil Servant who has had to live in the judicial atmosphere of Hongkong. The duties of a stipendiary in England are plain to the verge of simplicity compared with those which Mr. Hazeland has had to discharge during his term of office, and if he has made mistakes occasionally they have been pardonable errors of judgment

rather than the result of rash and hasty action. Indeed, one of the main characteristics of Mr. Hazeland's administration as second Police Magistrate has been his excess of caution in determining matters of fact as well as of law, and his distinct disinclination to accept full responsibility in serious cases where there was the shadow of a *prima facie* case for committing the prisoner to the Criminal Sessions. We can hardly blame Mr. Hazeland if he has thought it best to leave matters in the hands of a jury rather than assume the responsibility of setting free those who may possibly be guilty of serious crimes and may ultimately prove a menace to the community. It is, in any case, a safe policy which Mr. Hazeland has pursued although it may not always have been a wise one, or considered absolutely fair, by the accused. But that is by the way. Where Mr. Hazeland has shown he has been in deciding what may be described as the domestic cases which came before him, when neighbours quarrelled over a trifling or people complained against others out of pure perverseness. In that respect he might be termed the Plowden of the East, although he did not seek to emulate the London Magistrate by indulging in a daily round of cheap wit at the expense of the parties concerned. Mr. Hazeland's decisions, where frank common-sense was the first essential, have been eminently sane and practical, and it is highly probable that there are many in Hongkong who, if it was their ill-luck to have to appear at the Magistracy, prayed that they might be arraigned in his Court. When we remember some of the Magistrates who have occupied the bench, their impetuosity and lack of consideration for the exigencies of police work, their refusal to give consideration to any excuse which clashed with their own convenience, we can well understand how it is that Mr. Hazeland is held in the highest esteem by the "myrmidons of the law" as the police force may facetiously be described, and we feel certain that they at least will rejoice when he returns to the Colony to resume his seat on the bench. We have had occasion, naturally, to comment on Mr. Hazeland's judgments from time to time, but never, we trust, in any but the utmost spirit of fairness, for Magistrates are no more infallible than the Press—which, of course, is pure heresy in whatever light the remark is taken—and we feel privileged to join in the sentiments of his colleagues in wishing that he may return to Hongkong reinvigorated after a spell of enjoyment in the homeland.

Kobe Meat Club.

Some time ago, it may be remembered, the European community of Kobe, smarting under exorbitant charges which the native butchers demanded for meat, rose in revolt and decided to establish an emporium of their own, where they might obtain what they wanted at reasonable rates. For too long, they felt, they had been at the mercy of the Japanese butchers, who raised their prices whenever the whim seized them; secure in the belief that their European customers had no alternative but to acquiesce, to pay the ever-increasing tariff which the guild thought fit to frame. Unfortunately for themselves, the native dealers went a step too far when about the end of last year they proposed a still further increase in the price of meat, and the slumbering wrath of the Europeans was at last awakened into life. Meetings were held, and it was resolved that they should no longer submit to the extortionate charges of the native middlemen. The only way out of the difficulty was, of course, to establish a system of their own for the supply of butcher meat at the current prices of the day. The Japanese fraternity regarded the action of the Europeans, who, had been victimised for years, with not a little amusement, because they felt confident that the foreigners would find it impossible to obtain supplies from the cattle-dealers, who were firmly attached by numerous bonds to the retailers. It seemed that those who were engaged in the rearing of stock were hand in glove with the butchers, and they formed a combine which had for its object the fleecing of the stranger and the pocketing of his hard-earned cash. As a matter of fact there never would have been any suggestion of boycotting the native dealers had they kept their prices within reasonable limits, and it was only because the latter took advantage of what they conceived to be the situation, and increased their charges to such a height that ordinary butcher meat came to be considered a luxury only to be indulged in by the affluent that the Europeans decided upon retributive steps. An association called the "Kobe Meat Club" was established and to the astonishment of those who had derided the idea that it was possible to obtain supplies outside the native guild, the foreigners made arrangements whereby adequate and satisfactory consignments of sheep and cattle should be placed at their disposal. Obviously, the average foreigner was unable to give his own personal time and attention to the distribution of the daily requirements of European households, and accordingly it was decided to secure the services of a outside firm of commission agents, in that

were successful and from an advertisement which appears in the Kobe papers it seems that Messrs. Ovi & Co. have been appointed to that position. But Messrs. Ovi & Co. are not to have matters all their own way; they have to conform to a "dozen rules and regulations" whose main feature is their directness and precision. The first rule is purely formal, while the second declares that: "You undertake to retail the business on your present premises, and you will see that this is kept clean and attractive, and that your staff are civil and clean, and are not allowed to smoke in the meat shop." Then comes an important part of the agreement, which reads: "Prices shall be for the present as per list appended, and you guarantee that these shall not be exceeded for the space of one year, dating from the 1st day of April, 1908; you undertake, however, that should the wholesale price of dressed cattle go down during the term mentioned, you will make a corresponding reduction in your retail tariff to the members of the Kobe Meat Club." So that while the contractors must not raise the prices on any pretext whatever for the space of a year they must reduce them in the event of the prime cost becoming more favourable to the consumer a case of "heads I win tails you lose." Another section explains that the contractors are not restricted in the sale of meat to members of the Club alone, although it is to be understood that when there is only a limited supply preference is always to be given to the promoters of the scheme. Again it is laid down that under no circumstances are commissions to be given to cooks—a most salutary rule, which might work wonders in places other than Kobe. Now we come to the official list of prices, which we will compare with those prevailing in Hongkong, assuming the yen and the dollar to be of equivalent value. Of course the dollar is worthless than the yen, and therefore has a higher local purchasing power, but for the purpose of this comparison let us see how we stand in Hongkong in respect of one or two items. Sirloin under the Kobe Meat Club arrangement is to be sold at 36 sen per lb; the "average market price" in Hongkong is 19 cents; soup beef is to be sold at 20 sen per lb; in Hongkong it is 15 cents; beef steak is 32 sen as compared with 19 cents; leg of mutton 50 sen as against 22 cents. The only item which is approximately the same in both Kobe and Hongkong is the price of tongue 50 cents for fresh and 55 cents for corned. It will be seen from these comparisons, that the Hongkong householder is in an infinitely better position than the Kobe householder as far as the price of meat is concerned, and if the Kobe people have had to fight in order that they may get butcher meat at these rates what must they have been paying previously? The Kobe Meat Club seems to be deserving of support, in view of the rapacity of unconscionable dealers, who, we fancy, must be beginning to realise that they have killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

H.E. WU TING-FANG IN AMERICA.

From the Pacific slope to the Atlantic coast the newspapers of America have been filled with columns of news concerning the doings, sayings and characteristics of H.E. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States. It would almost appear that next to President Roosevelt himself the Minister is the most popular personage in the Republic; certainly he affords more scope for the descriptive writer, the interviewer, and the cartoonist, and in a country like America no opportunity is lost to record every action of the genial diplomat, who is credited with abilities which would appear to be practically illimitable in range. His speeches receive more prominence than that accorded the utterances of a Cabinet Minister and are as freely criticised. For example, when addressing a gathering at San Francisco, His Excellency made reference to the fact that he brought, in his train, a number of Chinese students who intended to ripen their minds by acquiring Western education, and incidentally stated that the Municipal Council of Shanghai had observed that he did not believe the question of official protest against the issue of prize tickets on the sale of Japanese yarn, the yarn market in Shanghai has remained unchanged since the end of February last, when the stock of Japanese yarn had accumulated to the extent of 10,000 bales. Stock has now increased to 12,000 bales. The yarn season has been a veritable boom, and in view of the issue of the prize tickets it is hoped some business will be done, but there is no evidence of this at present. Indian yarn is suffering the same unfavourable conditions as Japanese yarn.

business houses, which were provided and intended solely to facilitate the admission of coolies, who would be at work as coolies within a week after landing. There were aided in their admission by corrupt officials of our own (that is to say, by American officials), of whom a few were caught and punished. Whenever there was an honest immigration officer these conditions, which were notorious, compelled him to scrutinize very closely the credentials of the coming Chinese, and it is very likely that some *bona-fide* merchants whose appearance did not give evidence of their calling were sometimes put to trouble. But we do not believe there was much of that. The real ground of complaint is on the other side. But now these conditions have passed away and the Chinese are regarded in America precisely on their own merits. The *Chronicle* makes an appeal that the feeling between American and Chinese should be cordial and it adds emphatically—"and it is cordial." In the same strain our contemporary continues: "The Chinese have very high qualities. As among other Oriental nations, the Chinese stand pre-eminent in those qualities whose aggregate we are accustomed to represent by the term 'character.' It is true that their bad men are about the worst there are in the world, for the Oriental's disregard of human life—his own or that of others—makes him reckless and dangerous. But most Chinese are morally like most Americans, so far as Orientals and the men of the West can be mentally compared at all." Here is no class, prejudice or fear of a "yellow peril," but plain, straightforward dealing; between man and man. The Minister's statement that there is an intellectual awakening in China is received with general satisfaction, for says the *Chronicle*, "when that has been accomplished China will become the great power of the world, and those who best know the Chinese expect and predict that they will impart stability to and enforce the public peace in the whole eastern half of the greatest of our continents." There is no mean, pettifogging spirit in these comments, and the reproach to Minister Wu in suggesting that there was any desire to exclude Chinese students is administered more in sorrow than in anger. Such comments do not always follow the same line when other nations of the Far East are concerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Liao River is now entirely free from ice. The Russian gunboat *Manifur*, of eventful arrival at Hongkong this afternoon and saluted the port.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Major L. H. Parry, R.O.A., from 15th April to 3rd August, 1908.

MR. F. A. HAZELAND, first police magistrate, left for the homeland on a year's holiday on the German mail to-day. During his absence, Mr. J. H. Kemp will take up the duties of first magistrate.

ON the strength of the action of the New-chung Chamber of Commerce in regard to the Fokien Railway, a message has been sent to the Chinese of that town from Canton, inviting them to co-operate in wiping out "the national disgrace" (sic).

A TELEGRAM to the following effect was received by Messrs. Hewan, Tomes & Co., this afternoon, from the Shanghai office of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.:—"The Directors will recommend at the next general meeting that a dividend at the rate of 25 per cent. be paid on old shares."

THE MO SANG is an apprentice in a silver-smith shop at 53, Temple Street, Yau-ma-tei. A few days ago his employer—Ho Hing Ki—gave him thirteen taels of silver, which is valued at \$18.20, with which to make ornaments. Tse-pan had the day after, it is alleged, pawned the ornaments and what silver was left. Then he disappeared. Police aid was evoked, and a search resulted in the finding of the apprentice on board the *Yonan* yesterday, ready to leave for Canton. He was arrested, and charged with theft this morning. The lad, denied the charge, and the case was remanded.

A SHANGHAI message to Japanese papers quoted that the Municipal Council of Shanghai and the Chinese authorities have not yet made any official protest against the issue of prize tickets on the sale of Japanese yarn. The yarn market in Shanghai has remained unchanged since the end of February last, when the stock of Japanese yarn had accumulated to the extent of 10,000 bales. Stock has now increased to 12,000 bales. The yarn season has been a veritable boom, and in view of the issue of the prize tickets it is hoped some business will be done, but there is no evidence of this at present. Indian yarn is suffering the same unfavourable conditions as Japanese yarn.

A BLUJACKET belonging to the U.S.S. *Denver*, who passed the night in a cell at No. 2 Police Station at the beginning of this week, in a conversation with the officer on duty next morning, remarked that the cell he had slept in was a "palace" compared with those of an American police station. "Here," he said, "you give a man a bed to sleep on, the cement floor is partly covered with planking," but in New York—"you would have a try at a New York cell." And as he was about to go into details he was called out and taken to the Police Court. A very interesting article, entitled "In Harry's Time," appears on page 2 of this issue.

CHINA BORNEO CO.

ACTIVITY ON THE SLIPWAY.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., held the other day, the chairman had the pleasing duty of submitting a statement of working accounts for last year which showed a net profit of over 35% on the paid-up capital of the Company. He was, moreover, in the fortunate position of indicating that the prospects for the current year were good. Apart from the fact that the Company has a larger demand for its output of timber, a demand which is not restricted by the appreciation in price of hardwoods, the Company is to be congratulated upon the display of activity in the other branch of its business. Since the construction of the slipway at Sandakan, the China Borneo Co. has been able to secure sufficient work to make that department a remunerative one. From latest advices from Sandakan, we are informed that the Company have another big lighter under construction at their Fort Peyer works.

A SHAREHOLDER'S GRIEVANCE.

SUES TO RECOVER HIS SHARE OF PROFITS.

Wong Cheuk Ng, otherwise known as Wong Fui Ng, a merchant, residing at 249, Des Voeux Road Central, sought to recover in the Supreme Court, to-day, the sum of \$435 from two contractors—Tam Ching Wa and Ng Yik Fat. This sum, the plaintiff alleged, belonged to him and was in defendant's possession, being his share of the profits made in the business of Yik On and Company, a firm of contractors, formerly carrying on business at 10, Chiu Loong Street.

Mr. Crowther Smith, of Messrs. d'Almeida and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, being for the first defendant. The second defendant—Ng Yik Fat—had not been served with a writ, and did not appear.

Mr. Grist pointed out to the Court that his client could not be sued on the form of the present writ. The writ read:—"That plaintiff claimed from 'both' of the defendants \$435, money in their hands belonging to the plaintiff, being his share of the profits of the Yik On Company." As the matter stood plaintiff must sue both defendants—the second defendant must be served with a writ—they must be sued jointly. Mr. Grist said there was no allegation at his client had received this money, none whatever. One partner could not sue another for any specific sum, except in certain cases. For instance, if a limited liability company declared a dividend and one of the shareholders failed to recover his share, he could not sue the company for his dividend. But he could sue for his dividend warrant. The plaintiff in this case was powerless. His only remedy was to sue for money had and received by the defendants, or for the ordinary partnership account.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Have the accounts been taken?

Mr. Grist—I say, "no." I understand my friend says, "yes."

Concluding, Mr. Grist observed that his client was the only person sued. The second defendant had not been served with a copy of the writ.

Mr. Smith said that the Yik On Company had been wound up. He proposed to prove that the amount of profit made by that firm was 87%, and that when the plaintiff called for his share the defendants informed him that he had already collected his share, but that he had not the money then to pay him.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Would that show that his share of the profits had reached defendant's hands?

Mr. Smith thought so. If his Lordship would only hear the evidence he would come to the same conclusion.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Does not that amount to saying that the money had been received by your client?

Mr. Grist said no. It must be shown this client received the money which belonged to the plaintiff, he said.

Mr. Justice Gompertz—Would it not, by reading the writ, make out that the money is in the defendant's hands?

Mr. Grist said there were more partners than one in the business. As a matter of fact there were fifteen, but his client was never the manager.

Mr. Smith said that when the plaintiff called on the defendant for his share, the latter said: "I've received this money due to you, but cannot pay you now as I have no money."

The Court decided to hear the case, and witnesses were called.

The Court then reserved judgment.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, on private affairs to England, has been granted to Lieut. B. H. F. Fleming, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, from 20th April to 20th December, 1908.

A DISPUTE which took place between seven men on board the steamer *Fathian*, soon after her arrival from Canton yesterday morning, resulted in the arrest of one man, the escape of two others, and the rescue of three unfortunate farmers, who were brought to Hongkong to be shipped as emigrants to Singapore. The farmers, it appears, were enticed to Hongkong by three men, who promised them good employment. On the voyage the farmers learnt from one of the passengers that they were for a "pig sale"—the Chinese expression for emigrants. The result was that on arrival here the farmers refused to leave the ship. A *lukong* heard the dispute that followed and seized the man nearest him. The other two escaped. The prisoner—Chan Ming—and the farmers were removed to the Central Police Station; the former being charged with decoying men into the Colony for emigration. This charge was later amended when it became known that the accused had returned from his home. For this offence, he was given six months' hard labour at the Police Court, to-day. Inspector Ritchie presided.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.
THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

REPRESENTATIONS BY THE
JAPANESE MINISTER.

THE WAIWUPU REPLY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 7th April.

In reply to a communication from Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, the Waiwupu states that instructions have been telegraphed to the Viceroy, at Canton, directing H. F. Chang Jen-chun to stop the boycott movement against the Japanese.

The Waiwupu added that the Cantonese were starting their own manufacturing factories for turning out foreign-made articles and that no officials could interfere with their desire for industrial progress.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

JAPANESE SUSCEPTIBILITIES
MUST NOT BE HURT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Canton, 7th April.

In consequence of three telegrams received from the Waiwupu by the Viceroy, and in obedience to the instructions therein contained, His Excellency has been compelled to direct the District Magistrates of Nanhai and Panyu to confer with the representatives of the Press Association, and to ask them not to insert any report in the newspapers regarding the boycott, lest Japanese susceptibilities might be hurt.

A NAVY FOR CHINA.

DUKE TSAI'S VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 7th April.

There was a meeting of the Grand Council the other day to consider the establishment of a Navy for China.

A certain member of the Council expressed the opinion that there was no hurry for China to organise a Navy.

Whereupon Duke Tsai held that, in the absence of a Navy, China was rated among the third-class Powers by the Hague Conference. Unless the matter was taken in hand at once the opportunity for China's regeneration would be irretrievably lost.

[The presence of a large number of ship-builders at Peking, and the statement that China is about to spend \$50,000,000 for naval equipment, indicate in another way the progress which the great empire is making. China's awakening is not mere idle speculation. China has no navy. The fact has been fortunate in some respects, and unfortunate, perhaps, in others. A good navy is sometimes a good peace bond; but it is not always so. In the presence of contemporary events in the Orient, it will be conceded that if China possessed a navy there would have been very much less parleying with Japan over the several more or less vital issues which have tended to strain the relations of the Peking and Tokyo governments. China has real grievances against Japan, Japan, too, has real grievances against China. But Japan is better prepared to enforce her rights than China in the present crisis. Indeed, China must rely to a considerable extent upon the moral influence and support of the powers in order to win even a diplomatic victory in the instant case. In these circumstances, it is not surprising that China should turn her attention to the problem of adequate naval equipment. Consequently, China is spending millions of dollars in railroad construction, with a view, partly at least, of solidifying the fighting strength of the empire. Severally these and significant movements. In a few years the powers may have a yellow giant to deal with in the Orient. China is showing signs of a real awakening.—Ed. H.K.T.]

THE report of a marriage project between King Manuel of Portugal and Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the German Emperor, has been spread by some newspapers. It is based on their statement at the forthcoming visit of the Emperor William to Portugal. The official quarters the report is declared to be a very early premature. King Manuel will celebrate his sixtieth birthday on April 13th.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

ADMIRAL LAMBTON IN CANTON.

VISITS THE VICEROY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 8th April, 2 p.m.

Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-chief of the China Squadron, arrived in Canton at 5.15 yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency paid an informal visit to Viceroy Chang to-day.

[Reuter.]

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, London, 6th April.

Newspapers of all shades publish the most sympathetic articles on the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and hope that it will assist towards his recovery.

The papers also publish eulogistic appreciations of Mr. Asquith, giving him the most hearty welcome and laying especial stress on his strength and independence of character which the Unionist papers anticipate will be a check to the influence of the Extremists.

Later.

The House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith moved the adjournment of the House of Commons to the 17th inst. when it will probably adjourn over Easter.

The House of Lords.

The House of Lords has adjourned.

New Appointments.

It is confirmed in well informed quarters that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman will join the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd George takes the Exchequer, and it is anticipated in the Lobby that Lord Elgin and Mr. Gladstone will succeed The Marquis of Ripon and Sir Henry Fowler.

Russia.

During a discussion on the construction of the railway to the Amur territory, the committee of the national defence and communications recommended its immediate construction as of primary strategic importance.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT.

VANCOUVER CHINAMAN ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Acting on telegraphic advice received from the police authorities at Vancouver, Chief Detective Inspector Hanson caused to be arrested yesterday a Chinese merchant, giving the name of Cho Sui Kwan, alias Chow Quin, on a charge of embezzlement. Cho or Chow was a passenger on board the *Empress of Japan*, which arrived in port yesterday, from Vancouver.

At the Magistracy, this morning, the accused was charged with the commission of embezzlement within the jurisdiction of British Columbia, which charge he denied.

Owing to the absence of the extradition papers the police are ignorant as to what sum accused was alleged to have embezzled, or at whose request his arrest was ordered. All that they know is that "the Vancouver police wants this man for embezzlement." We gather, however, from other sources that Messrs. Sun Tai and Company, of Vancouver, general merchants, in whose employ the accused was at one time, are the complainants.

Close on \$7,000 was found on the accused when he was searched at the Central Police Station last night. This was made up as follows:—150 in \$50 bills, twenty-four \$30 gold pieces, three \$10 gold pieces and \$38.30. He wore six gold finger-rings, a gold watch and a massive chain, attached to which was a sovereign's token, besides other minor articles of jewellery.

The accused was arraigned before Mr. J. H. Kemp, and remanded for a week.

EXCITEMENT ON THE "KEN".

EXCITED COOLIE CHARGES HIS EMPLOYER WITH A BAYONET.

A varnisher named Wai On, residing at 1, Square Street, was sent to gaol this morning without the option of a fine for assaulting a joiner named Ng Heung, on board H.M.S. *Kent*, yesterday. It was stated that the defendants were engaged to do certain work on board the warship. Yesterday, the defendant returned late for work and was scolded by his master—the complainant. Defendant, who got very excited, picked up a hammer and struck complainant on the hand. Both men closed and defendant was relieved of the weapon. Rushing to the bayonet rack, defendant picked out a bayonet and was making a charge on the complainant, when two Marines, who had witnessed the affair, overpowered the infuriated varnisher, and handed him over to Inspector Gourlay, at No. 2 Police Station. The accused was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A HAWKER named Wong Ki, who boarded the steamer *Yong* yesterday, with the intention of disposing of some of his wares to the passengers, forgot to get the captain's permission to be on board, and he was given in custody. The mistake cost him \$5 after his interview with Mr. Wood, in the Police Court this morning.

The Japanese Boycott.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS' PARTICIPATION.

MEETING OF THE NAM PAK HONG.

The most important development in the movement, originated at Canton, for the boycott of Japanese and Japanese goods since the inception of the scheme, is unquestionably the declaration of the leading Chinese bonga in Hongkong to join in the movement. At the initiatory stage of the boycott, when delegates from the Self-Government Society, at Canton, were despatched to Hongkong, to secure the co-operation of the local merchants, the native mercantile community in the Colony while tacitly in sympathy with the Canton promoters hesitated to make any definite statement on the subject. They preferred to seat on the fence. The success, which has since attended the boycott, left no doubt in the minds of the Chinese in Hongkong who have for the most part elected to declare their adherence to what they consider to be a patriotic movement.

At the instance of the Nam Pak Hong a meeting was held in their Guild-hall, in Bonham Strand last evening. To those to whom the term Nam Pak Hong may not convey any significance, it should be explained that it is a guild of leading Chinese merchants and firms doing the export and import business in Hongkong. The firms constituting the Nam Pak Hong correspond in Chinese to the standing and influence of such "princely houses" as B. & S. J. M. & Co., Melchers & Co., Siemsen & Co. (to mention only a few, without any idea of invidious distinction) in the European mercantile circle.

The members of the Nam Pak Hong opened the meeting with a preliminary consideration of the Japanese boycott, and after discussion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- 1.—To telegraph to Chinese merchants in Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama to stop making further consignments of Japanese goods to members of the Nam Pak Hong Guild.
- 2.—To instruct, by wire, their representatives at the Japanese ports to make all shipments of goods already contracted for so as to arrive in Hongkong not later than by the end of the present moon (29th inst); and that such shipments should be made in bottoms other than of Japanese nationality.
- 3.—To refuse to take delivery of any Japanese goods arriving on and after the 1st day of the 4th moon (30th inst), and to refuse acceptance of all bills drawn against such late shipments.
- 4.—To circulate to the members of the guild in terms of the foregoing resolutions for their assent and the affixing of their respect "chops" thereto.

MEETING OF PIECE-GOODS DEALERS.

Another important forward step in the boycott, so far as the Chinese in Hongkong are concerned, was also taken yesterday when the piece-goods dealers held their meeting to discuss the question. After deliberation it was unanimously decided by the meeting to throw in their lot with the movement.

EMOTIONAL SCENES AT WOMEN'S MEETING.

CHINA'S HUMILIATION DESCRIBED AS "NATIONAL DISGRACE."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th April.
With reference to the meeting held on the 5th inst. by women here in the ancestral temple of the clan Chan, in spite of the heavy and continuous rain, as already briefly reported, there was a large attendance, most of those present being female students from various schools throughout the city. The students of the Kwan Tak and Wing Yeeing female schools were all dressed in white as if in mourning, and they proceeded to the meeting hall in a body. Many people were deeply touched and showed signs of emotion at the sight of these students when they were passing along.

The hall of the meeting was also covered with white cloth in many places and the characters—

"Memorial of National Disgrace" (國恥書)—were written on a large sheet of cloth hung on the wall. Many fiery speeches were made before the assembly to point out that Chinese women should participate in the agitation over the case of the *Tatsu Maru* and also the Japanese boycott regardless of sex. One lady named Ye Chung Tai who listened to the discourse with much attention fainted with emotion. Assistance was at once rendered and she recovered after a space of time. At the meeting all those present agreed that their feelings and other personal ornaments should bear the words—"National Disgrace"—so that the proceedings should remain in their memory. They have also declared their intention to the Japanese boycott at the meeting. They approved of the proposal of the Canton Self-Government Society for the formation of a shipping company. After some discussion, over a thousand shaves were promised to be taken up by the women at the meeting. The Police Station of the Western suburbs sent a dozen policemen to keep guard at the meeting hall on the occasion. The meeting started at about half past eleven in the morning and ended at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Canton Self-Government Society yesterday received a telegram from Wuchow in which the League was informed of the boycott meetings held there and the large amount of subscriptions which had been collected.

THE MOVEMENT AT WUCHOW.

NATIVE OPINION OF THE JAPANESE.

During the past four days there have been many Japanese visitors at Wuchow whose sole object was to see the Japanese Consulate. They are informed, seems to be, to travel up and down the streets in chains looking out for the boycott placards and ascertaining the public feeling, making copious notes. Their reception everywhere has been with aloof indifference. To prevent any of the Canton *aisio-de-fes* occurring at Wuchow, small quantities of Japanese goods are bought up daily, through Chinese agents, and given away to small shopkeepers and peddlars, who cannot, of course, afford to burn them. The bigger merchants who hold a stock of Japanese goods on hand are very cautious; they don't buy but sell freely. In this way the goods remain on the market, but are sold at what under normal circumstances would be ruinous prices.

As it is thought by the leaders of the boycott, and with very good reasons too, that the suppression of the match trade would hurt Japan more than anything else, matches form one of the chief articles against which the movement is directed. But at present, not having any other make at hand, they have instituted a strict economy in their use. In shops, where formerly a box of Japanese matches was always tendered to a friend or customer, now a lighted jossstick or paper spill, takes its place. The present boycott on the whole is carried on in a very different way to the American boycott, which latter was really an artificial movement and never found response in the lower strata among the people. America was too far away and had, by those who knew anything about her, always been looked upon as the land of gold. All who returned from there, of the working class, who were by far an overwhelming majority, had always dollars to show, even if they did not speak well of America and the treatment they had received there. So their relatives and friends doubted their stories in the day of their good clothes, many dollars and health, conditions, believing their alleged hardships too deeply coloured to prevent others from going there and attaining the same affluence. Also the stray American tourist who went into the interior always behaved well and cast their dollars about freely. They were probably a little indiscreet but nevertheless paid liberally for their curiosity. Then a "foreign devil" was not expected to have any good Chinese manners, but if he gives a dollar to-day he may give a dollar again, and is liked and welcomed back.

In many little towns and villages there are some old people whose only support is an occasional remittance from America and consequently they think well of the source of supply. Moreover, the American Government did not urge and insist upon China's rulers to stop the boycott, but allowed the public feeling to cool down. Those are the chief reasons why the American boycott died in its infancy.

On the other hand, the present movement against Japanese manufactures has deeper roots. The *Tatsu Maru* case was only the proverbial straw. No flaming placards or seditious handbills are necessary to keep it alive. Every student who returns from Japan dislikes the Japanese. They say they are full of sorrow at the way they have been treated by those whom the Chinese were once in the habit of calling brothers. They come back with empty pockets in spite of Government grants, and are tired of Japanese arrogance. They are intensely proud of their country and race; they have respect for Japan's greatness, but do not desire that that same power should be exercised to belittle China. It is hard for relations and friends who have been sending remittances of their hard-earned earnings, to a student in Japan to have him come back and only tell tales of woe, when there should be happy rejoicings. And what they have seen of the Japanese in the interior of China only confirms the hearsay—servile to the officials but overbearing to everybody else. Hagglng with coolies and small traders, in the open street, over a few cash, before crowds of Chinese, who do not admire such conduct in gentlemen with high collars and long coats. They also expect Chinese manners from people who speak the native language so well. There is, therefore, no wonder that their goods are boycotted, also seeing that they have nothing to recommend them except extreme cheapness. Many Chinese merchants also say they have discontinued to handle Japanese goods on account of their customers being dissatisfied, although the profits were amazingly great.

At the last meeting which was well attended a Chinese gentleman thought it in his interest to defend the Japanese action in the *Tatsu Maru* case. But the arguments he advanced were so diplomatically fine that his audience could not grasp them, but started to jeer in-tead.

Everything points to the fact that the boycott is firmly established all along the West River is likely to be of long endurance.

ATTITUDE OF KOBE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the 25th ult. the Kobe Chamber of Commerce (Japanese) addressed a telegram to the Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office, asking for information concerning the reported boycott of Japanese goods in Kwangtung. The following reply was received:—

"An association of Chinese in Kwangtung, styled the Self-Government Society, has been holding meetings of late, denouncing the terms of the settlement of the *Toku-mar* as a humiliation to China, and have been stirring up the people by publishing various strongly worded announcements in the newspapers, urging the boycott of Japanese goods. The Japanese Minister is Peking and the Japanese Consul at Canton has been pressing the Chinese Government to take proper measures for the suppression of the agitation."

A Canton dispatch states that on the 25th ultimo Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at Canton, called on Viceroy Chang, of Kwangtung, and pointed out that the agitators of the people of Kwangtung would be the cause of grave disadvantages to China. At a reply, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the people to be circumspect, and the agitation is abating.

At the same time, the Japanese Consul at Canton has been pressing the Chinese Government to take proper measures for the suppression of the agitation. A Canton dispatch states that on the 25th ultimo Mr. Uyeno, Japanese Consul at Canton, called on Viceroy Chang, of Kwangtung, and pointed out that the agitators of the people of Kwangtung would be the cause of grave disadvantages to China. At a reply, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation to the people to be circumspect, and the agitation is abating.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A CONTRACT FOR HONGKONG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th April.

H. E. Li, Chun, has made a contract with Messrs. Bailey & Co. of Hongkong for a motor boat at the cost of \$7,800.

BURNING MUSEUM.

The Canton Authorities have received instructions from Peking ordering them to collect different kinds of articles of native manufacture in the Southern capital to be forwarded to Peking for the museum which will be soon rebuilt as the old one was destroyed by fire a short time ago.

RAMP ON A VILLAGE.

Three days ago a gang of about sixty robbers attacked the Ki Pin village in the locality of Sai Chiu near Fatsan and ransacked seven houses. A large quantity of booty was carried away in addition to two persons being kidnapped.

WHAT IS MIXED CARGO?

INTERESTING CASE AT THE SUPREME COURT.

At the Supreme Court, this morning, action was brought by the Man Cheong Yuen firm against Messrs. Fukusai and Company to recover 572 bags of rice belonging to the plaintiffs in the possession of the defendants, of which plaintiffs have demanded possession and the defendants detain; or in the alternative \$3,760.44, the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention.

Sir Francis Jiggot (Chief Justice) presided. Mr. M. V. Blais, instructed by Mr. Andrew G. Jackson (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the plaintiffs, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Peavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

The statement of claim read as follows:—

The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business at No. 159, King Lok Street. The defendants are also merchants and the agents of the owners of the Japanese steamship *Koon Maru*, and carry on business at No. 3, Queen's Road Central. By a charter-party dated 21st March, 1907, made between the plaintiffs and the defendants, plaintiffs chartered the *Koon Maru* for a voyage from Saigon to Hongkong to carry a full and complete cargo of rice and other lawful merchandise. By clause 17 of the charter party the freight payable upon a mixed cargo was twenty-five cents per picul, upon 45,000 piculs, being the estimated capacity of the steamer. The plaintiffs loaded the vessel with a full and complete mixed cargo of lawful merchandise, consisting of white rice, cargo rice, cargo flour, white flour and dried fish, of a total weight of 41,142 piculs. On or before the 27th April, 1907, the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sum of \$10,800, being the freight due to the defendants as agents of the owners of the *Koon Maru*, in respect of the 41,142 piculs of mixed cargo at the rate of twenty-four cents per picul on 45,000 piculs. The payment was made as to \$10,855.68 in cash and as to the balance of \$2,143.31 by payments made by the plaintiffs for coolie hire for loading and discharging the steamer. On the 27th April, 1907, the defendants wrongfully refused to deliver to the plaintiffs or their demand 572 bags of white rice, the property of the plaintiffs and part of the said cargo, and have since detained and wrongfully converted the same to their own use. The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed—\$3,760.44 the value of the rice, and \$500 damages for the detention and conversion thereof.

The statement made by the defendants read:—The plaintiffs did not load the steamer *Koon Maru* with either a full or complete cargo or with a mixed cargo. The cargo which was loaded weighed 41,158 piculs out of a total capacity of 45,000 piculs. The defendants admitted receiving the sum of \$10,855.68 as freight from the plaintiffs, but they denied that the coolie hire amounted to \$2,143.31, as stated by plaintiff. The defendants admitted refusing to deliver to the plaintiffs the 572 bags of white rice, which belonged to them. They maintained that their refusal to deliver and the detention of the rice was right and lawful, under clause 18 of the charter-party, whereby the master of the *Koon Maru* had and has a lien on the cargo for freight, dead freight and demurrage. The defendants have not converted the rice to their own use, but they are willing to return the same to plaintiffs on the payment to them of \$1,404.49 for additional freight, and of the expenses incurred or to be incurred by the defendants in respect of the storage and other expenses in connection with this rice, less any coolie hire properly payable to the plaintiffs in pursuance of clause 19 of the charter-party.

In opening, Mr. Slade stated that in this case there were only two questions in dispute. One was whether a cargo consisting of rice, rice flour or salt fish was a mixed cargo within the meaning of the charter-party entered into between the parties for the conveyance of a cargo of brokers' rice, rice flour and other lawful merchandise from Saigon to Hongkong. The second point was whether or not there was a full or complete cargo. As to figures Counsel had shown and plaintiffs had paid, one way or another, a full amount.

Mr. Pollock has been agreed to in correspondence. Mr. Slade said: "As a mixed cargo we have paid the defendants the full amount we owe. If it was not a mixed cargo then we ought to pay the same." The case was adjourned.

The Committee appointed at Saigon to inquire into the rice tax to levy to replace, so to speak, the salt revenue, will shortly send in a report, said a contemporary. Several subsidies, and even examination, including a gambling, farm and tobacco monopoly, but the latter were regarded as undesirable. Those in the knowledge that the investigation has brought home to the members of the fact that the suppression of salt revenue in 1906 China is impossible.

To-day's Advertisement.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. 1399

THE SUGAR TRADE.

ADVANCE IN JAVA PRICES.

The report and statement of accounts of the Kobe Sugar Refining Company, adopted at the third half-yearly general meeting, held last week, show a net profit for the last half-year of ¥17,652, which, together with a surplus of ¥3,194, was carried forward to next account, without payment of dividend. Hitherto sales of this company's product have been effected by private treaty, but sales by auction, as is the usage of other sugar refining companies, are to be started from the 1st of next month.

One of the Japanese papers observes that while the attention of Japanese business men in the sugar trade is almost wholly occupied with the agitation in connection with the increase of the Sugar-tax, American sugar merchants have made immense purchases of Java crude sugar, London merchants following a similar course. This has forced up the market for Java sugar from ¥6.10 to ¥6.60 per picul. The activity shown by the American merchants is due to the revival of trade in America, and the failure of the sugar cane crops in Cuba, the latter showing a decrease of about 30 per cent. on the figures for a normal year, which amounted to 1,300,000 tons. Over 700,000 tons out of 1,400,000 tons of the total production, in Java, have been contracted for by American and British merchants, and the sugar market this year will be greatly affected. The stock of Java crude sugar in Japan is not more than 4,000 tons, which, added to the raw sugar purchased for forward delivery by the Japan Sugar Refining Company, shows a total not much exceeding 50,000 tons. This is not regarded as sufficient to last for more than three months, so far as the operations of the Japan, Yokohama, and Kobe Sugar Refining Companies are concerned. The Journal giving this information states that the Japanese sugar refiners, who missed the opportunity for the purchase of Java sugar and were forestalled by American and British merchants, have been thereby reduced to an unfavorable position, being hampered both by the advance in price of the raw material and the increased taxation.

THE PROTECTION OF THE JAPANESE INDUSTRY.

The Bill relating to the reimbursement of sugar excise, which was passed by the Diet during the session just closed, has been published and duly promulgated as Law No. 27. It reads as follows:—

Article I.—Any person who, with the approval of the Government, may have used sugar above No. 15 in colour of Dutch standard for the purpose of manufacture of condensed milk may demand a sum of money equal to the amount of excise paid on the sugar so used, according to provisions made by the authorities for the purchase.

The demand specified in the preceding clause cannot be made after one year has elapsed since the sugar was used.

Article II.—Any person desiring to demand a grant of money as specified in the preceding Article, shall attach to the application a document to prove that excise has been paid or security for excise has been deposited.

Article III.—The revenue inspectors are authorised to examine the raw material, articles manufactured, plant and machinery, and the books at the factories where sugar is used with the approval of the authorities, according to Article I. of this law, or take any other measures considered necessary for the control of the use of sugar.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE.

This Law comes into force on and after April 1st, 1908.

This Law becomes null and void on and after July 16th, 1911.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A PRINTER'S BREACH OF CONTRACT.

JUDGMENT ENTERED FOR THE "SE WUI KUNG PO."

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Supreme Court, this morning, in the action brought by the manager of a Chinese newspaper—the *Se Wui Kung Po*—against the Cheong Sing firm of printers of 11, Chiu Lung Street, to recover the sum of \$1,000.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell, appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, acted for the defence.

In this case the claim was for breach of contract and damages. On the 20th November, 1907, the defendants entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs to print the daily issue of the *Se Wui Kung Po* for a term of six months. A certain price was agreed upon, but the defendants failed to do the work. There were two distinct breaches of the contract. On the 5th, 6th and 7th February the defendants failed to print the paper, alleging that it was the Chinese New Year holidays, when, in fact, the holidays had already passed. In consequence of this breach the plaintiffs had to get their paper printed elsewhere—at the *Kung Yik Po* office—at a higher rate. The next breach was committed on the 12nd instant when the defendants closed their doors. Mr. Gompertz was of opinion that the defendants were in the wrong. He thought that they had no right to terminate the contract and, therefore, the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages claimed. Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for the sum of \$1,000, and costs.

Intimations.



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Hongkong, 27th February, 1908.

135

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

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Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

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Hongkong, 4th March, 1907. 137

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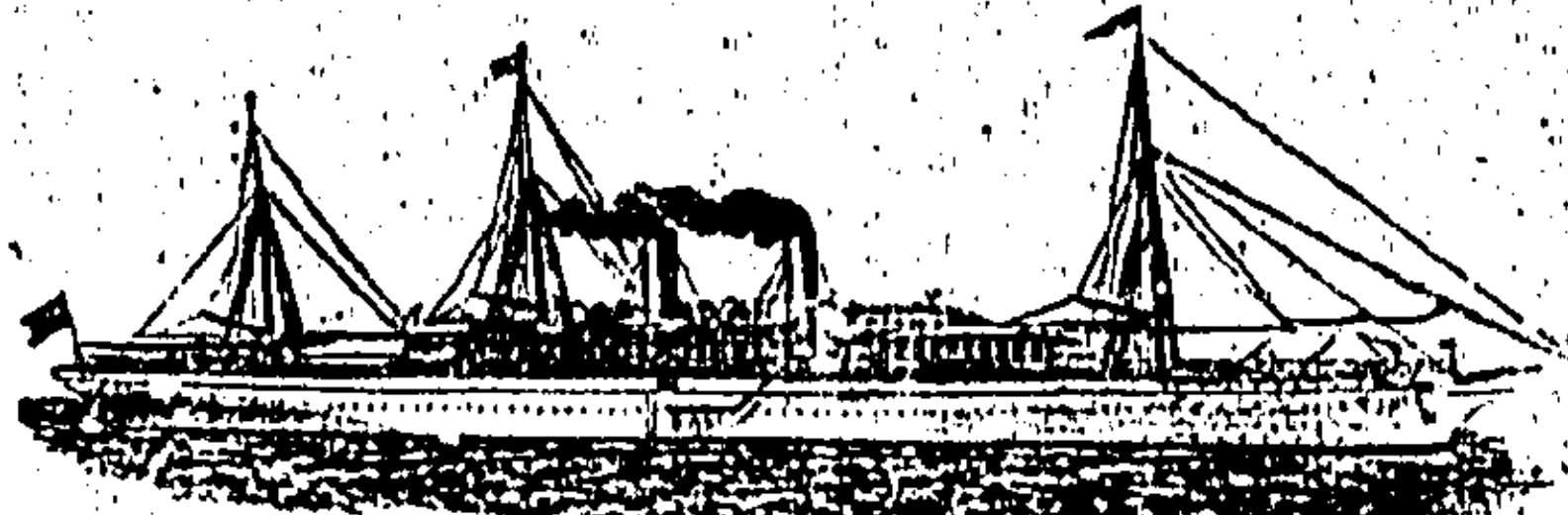
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"MONTAGLE".....	6,163	WEDNESDAY, April 22nd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	6,000	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG".....	3,700	WEDNESDAY, May 14th	June 18th
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Hongkong, 25th March, 1908. D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO.....	"KWO YONG SANG".....	THURSDAY, 9th April, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	"FOOK SANG".....	FRIDAY, 10th April, 3 P.M.
MANILA.....	"LOONG SANG".....	SATURDAY, 11th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"HANG SANG".....	MONDAY, 13th April, 4 P.M.
MANILA.....	"YUEN SANG".....	FRIDAY, 7th April, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.....	"KUTSANG".....	FRIDAY, 1st May, Noon.
& MOJI.....		

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI.....	"KIUKIANG".....	9th April, 4 P.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	"PAOTING".....	10th " " "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.....	"KAIFONG".....	11th " " Noon.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.....	"KINGAN".....	12th " " 9 A.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA.....	"KWEIYANG".....	15th " " 4 P.M.
KOBE.....	"CHANGSHA".....	21st " " "
	"CHINGTU".....	28th " " "

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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	2540	Almond.....	MANILA VIA AMOI	THURSDAY, 9th April, at 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	MANILA	SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
RUBI.....	2540	Almond.....	"	SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

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(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE."

Captain Macdougall, will leave for the above

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For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 11th March, 1908. [309]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland

Ports, and taking through Cargo to

Adelaide, New Zealand,

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THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

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passengers the steamers of the Company have

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 30th March, 1908. [376]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Kumariet 6,232 Cowley 14th May.

Shawmut 9,606 Roberts 31st May.

Tremont 9,606 Garlick 19th June.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

BETWEEN

HONGKONG, CALLAO

AND

LIQUIDE via JAPAN PORTS

(KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With liberty to call at HONOLULU and

SALINA CRUZ.

Steamers Tons To sail

KASATO MARU 6,100

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast ports of South

America in connection with Steamers of the

Pacific S. N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and

Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager, York Building.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [18]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every

evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every

evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled

accommodation for First Class Passengers and

are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans

in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of

the New Western Market, opposite the old

Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.

SHIH ON S.S. CO., LD.

No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1908. [12]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND

LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-

CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain C. H. S. Tocque, carrying His Ma-

jesty's Mails, will be despatched from this

for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 18th

April, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo

for the above Ports in connection with the

Company's S.S. "Himalaya," 7,000 tons, from

Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which

vessel is secured before departure from Hong-

kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement)

will be transhipped at Colombo into the

Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles

and London, other Cargo for London, &c.,

will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Cal-

donia," due in London on 30th May, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until

4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents

and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1908. [7]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"

Captain A. J. Robison, will be despatched for the

above Ports, T. MORROW, the 9th inst., at

12 o'clock Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [397]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

(Fratelli and Rubattino United Companies).

STEAM FOR NAPLES AND GENOA.

(without transhipment in Bombay)

VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

BOMBAY.

(Taking cargo at Conference Rates less 2/6d.

and usual rebates).

Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamers to MESSINA, and LEOHORN,

also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-

RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,

VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and

MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"LEVANZO."

Captain Belsito, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight

and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. [95]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES

MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRALIEN."

Captain Verron, will be despatched for the

above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 13th

inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. MILLET,

Agent.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1908. [14]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

